

## AMERICANS-HONORED THEIR FLAG-HAWAIIANS

### Gaily Usher In the Glorious Fourth.

### RECOUNT THEIR NATION'S GLORY.

### Followers of Stars and Stripes Hold Sway at Independence Park.

The first item in what proved to be the grandest celebration of events in the early history of America and late history of Hawaii this country has ever had, was the ball at Independence Park on Friday night. In the point of pleasure it has had no equals.

Invitations were liberally distributed, and under the excellent management of Theo F. Lansing, Dr. M. E. Grossman, W. Porter Boyd, Walter F. Dillingham, George C. Potter, George H. Paris, Dr. C. B. Cooper and F. J. Semmes of the U. S. S. Adams, the affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The promenade music was furnished by Al Rosens' orchestra, and that for the dances by the favorite Kawaiahae Club. But the desire for dancing was so uncontrollable that between each dance there was an extra, so that one band played quite as often as the other. The floor at 11 o'clock was uncomfortably crowded, there having been about 1,200 invitations issued.

When the intermission for supper was announced Dr. Grossman proposed three cheers for the United States of America. They were given with a vim that shook the foundations of Diamond Head. It was the intention of the committee to have the guests discuss the elegant meal prepared by Mr. Krouse, but the attendance was so large that the plan was not feasible. Gentlemen provided for their lady friends and ate with them in the main hall.

At the termination of the following dance list, Theo F. Lansing, the floor manager, asked for three more cheers for the Republic across the sea:

1, Waltz; 2, Two-step; 3, Waltz; 4, Lancers; 5, Two-step; 6, Waltz; 7, Two-step; 8, Lancers; 9, Waltz. (Intermission.) 10, Two-step; 11, Waltz; 12, Lancers; 13, Two-step; 14, Waltz.

The decorations were, if possible, handsomer than any that have yet been seen at the pavilion. G. W. R. King, in whose hands the matter was placed,

of a man whose knowledge of cookery and menus is unexcelled, was handsome in its festoons of bunting and the palms and plants placed around the hall.

### LITERARY EXERCISES.

### Major Pangborn's Excellent Address—Plenty of Enthusiasm.

The literary exercises held at Independence Park pavilion may be put down as among the best of any held in the country for the last few years to say the least. The hall was well filled, there being no less than 1000 people present. The singing led by Miss Richards was excellent, and Major Pangborn's address had a true American ring that kept his hearers interested and enthused as well.

The elaborate decorations that had been put up for the ball of the night before were allowed to remain, the only addition being a profusion of American flags and festoons of red, white and blue about the temporary speaker's stage that had been erected at the Ewa side of the pavilion.

While the audience was gathering the Hawaiian band, present by cour-

and blue" was sung with a vim that made the rafters ring.

After the invocation by Rev. T. D. Garvin the Declaration of Independence was read by A. L. Morris. The "Star Spangled Banner" was rendered by the Hawaiian band.

Major Z. K. Pangborn was very pleasantly introduced as the speaker of the day. Major Pangborn is an old time speaker and his address has been generally referred to as the best that has been given before a Honolulu Fourth of July audience in many years.

The speech in full was as follows: This anniversary day is one whose celebration ought to be, to all who are here assembled, and I doubt not is, doubly welcome and joyous.

To those of us who are American citizens, and who find ourselves, for reasons either of a business, or pleasure, or knowledge seeking nature, in these far away, delicious islands of the wide Pacific, beneath the sunny Hawaiian skies, amid the fragrant and luxuriant products of this genial soil and the balmy ocean air, here where bounteous Nature smiles perpetually on her children, where earth and air, and sea and sky seem to join in inviting to



ELLIS MILLS, United States Charge d' Affaires and Consul General.

tesy of Minister Cooper, discoursed American national airs. Shortly before 10 o'clock the American representative and party arrived and took seats on the platform. Those seated on the platform were: United States Charge d' Affaires, and Consul-General Ellis Mills, W. P. Boyd, Deputy Consul-Gen-

pleasure, peace and rest; to us this day comes as a reminder of the birth of our prosperous, potent, progressive Republic, and we greet and commemorate this anniversary of our Independence Day with pride and gladness.

To those who are citizens of this, the latest born of the republics of the world, and to dwellers beneath the Hawaiian flag, this is also an anniversary that affords ample occasion for happy present congratulations and high hopes of a prosperous future for Hawaii.

To Americans and Hawaiians alike this July Fourth is, by common consent, a conspicuous mark, a signal tower in the onward and upward pathway of popular, free self-government.

It marks the date of the beginnings of experiments of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The American Republic was not, in the strictest sense, the first of these experiments, or attempts to establish and maintain a government by popular consent.

Greece had her plebiscite, but it was defective in its scope and the experiment of suffrage was brief and ineffective. Rome also had, prior to the Empire of the Caesars, its trial of a republican form of government and popular suffrage, but this also had in it the elements of its own disintegration and ultimate and sure decay.

It remained for the men who were the founders of the Republic of the United States of America to discover and announce the basic idea of real independence for the people, and to establish upon a sound foundation a government that should be at once free and thoroughly representative of the popular will.

Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and their compeers of the period that gave birth to the American nation were the first to recognize the two great truths, that individual manhood furnishes the only correct and safe foundation for the best form of government for mankind, and that all just government rests, in the ultimate, on the consent of the governed.

These truths, first formally recognized and announced in the Declaration of American Independence, were in direct defiance of the hitherto asserted divine right of kings to govern, and were also incompatible with any claims of an aristocracy of any sort, in so far as governmental powers are concerned, and in conflict with any recognition of classes and castes in the body politic.

The experiment attempted by our revolutionary fathers was as bold as it was novel; and looking backward now, over the comparatively brief period of our national existence, it seems almost marvelous that, with the scanty resources that were available, and with the tremendous odds against the colonial provinces, the American revolution

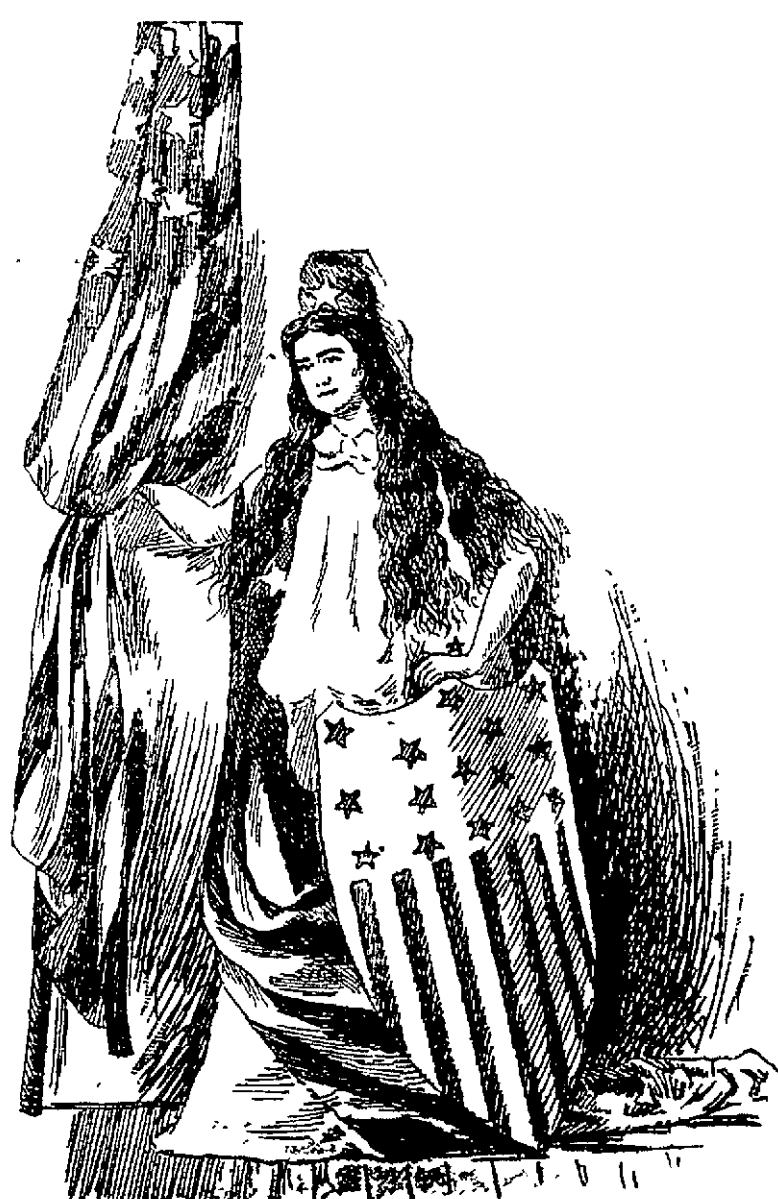
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### Celebrate Natal Day of Their Republic.

### MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE.

### Bright Fire of Patriotism Glows Throughout the Land.

History and events in the new Hawaii will hereafter date from July 4, 1896, just as a man says such and such an affair happened before or after the twins were born. A celebration of the birth of a Republic so young as is Hawaii could not be had on a grander scale anywhere than in Honolulu. The fact that a large part of the population wanted to celebrate the day in a manner exclusively American was in no respect a drawback to the thousands whose aim was to make the Hawaiian portion of the celebration something that would be remembered for ages to come. There was no attempt at out-doing anyone or anything except previous occasions, and the result was satisfactory beyond all expectations, for every one who took part in celebrating the 120th anniversary of the independence of the United States joined in the festivities which made the anniversary of the birth of the Hawaiian Republic memorable. The procession, the fireworks and the sports were all



MISS JENNIE MURRAY, Goddess of Liberty Float. (First Prize.)

that anyone could have wished for, and to the various committees in charge the greatest credit is due.

The day was truly Hawaiian as to weather, and though the sun shone bright, the trade winds cooled the atmosphere to a degree that made even the marching a pleasant pastime. Nor were the streets over which the procession marched dusty. Louis Marks, proprietor of the street sprinklers, sent his wagons out at 7 o'clock and gave the streets a sprinkling which settled the dust.

There was not one unpleasant episode to mar the pleasures of the day, on the contrary, the result of the first grand celebration was so satisfactory that persons who took no part in the one of 1896 have signified their intention of doing something in the next one.

### FIRST AFTER SALUTE.

### Boat Races at 6 a.m.—Myrtles Win Over Healanis.

A prettier sheet of water for the races than the harbor presented Saturday morning could not have been wished for; there was no wind, and, until after the whale boats had started over the course, there was scarcely a ripple on the surface of the water.

A few minutes before six in the morning starter C. B. Wilson, tired out from over indulgence on the dancing floor

at the ball Friday night, drove up the Brewer's wharf ready to start the boats' crews on to victory or defeat. Then came Captain Soule, of the Martha Davis and George P. Dennison, of the O. R. & L. Co. who were to act as judges. Walter Wall of the Healanis' Club and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of the Water Works, and general all round committee man were on hand to see that the course was clear.

Time Keeper Nahdin of H. F. Wich-

man's establishment was the last to arrive and get into a shore boat with the judges and leave for the mooring,

the incident. As the crews pulled by the wharves and steamers, which were crowded to their utmost capacity with people, deafening shouts of encouragement went out to both crews. But the Myrtles' lead was too great and the distance too short for the Healanis to overtake. The Myrtles crossed the line 16'8 and the Healanis in 16'24. Ross of the Healanis reported the foul, but said the crew would not claim it.

The water event that attracted the greatest enthusiasm among the Hawaiians was the race between the crews of the Police, Jail and Pilot boats, with



SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Hawaiian Republic.

the latter rather the favorites. Marshal Brown confident as the beating Jailor Low's crew was rather doubtful as to the strength of Pilot McCauley's boat boys, but he was ready to tackle any crew on the water with such men as Kalele, Kupahae, Halelau, Haumea and Pinihaka. They won such a victory over Low at Pearl City that they had no fear as to the result of this race.

The Pilot crew was composed of McCauley (coxswain), Bob, Pakala, John Kai, Nui and Apaki.

The Jail crew was H. Cockett, Kaulahao, J. Manase, Makaipo and Eugene Devauchelle.

In the draw for position Marshal Brown won and took the inside of the course, McCauley middle and Low the outside. The start was made at 8:37:20. The police boys pulling steadily, Marshal Brown giving the motion with clockwork regularity. The pilot boys pulled as though they were getting away from an infested ship. Captain McCauley, standing in the stern, resembling the coxswain of the English crew that raced here a half a dozen years ago. The prison crew took a "get there" stroke, but it was not lasting. When abreast of the Waialeale the pilot boys crowded the police boat to an extent that made those who saw it fearful of the result. All through the race it was nip and tuck between the pilot and police and once the latter led, but on the return McCauley took the lead and kept it, making the course in 32:39 'mid deafening yells of the crowd and blowing of steam whistles. The police boat followed eleven seconds later.

As soon as possible Marshal Brown claimed a foul, and after hearing both sides the judges awarded the race to the Marshal's crew.

In a conversation with Mr. Wilson a little later that gentleman said "he regretted the affair, but so long as rowing rules were in existence they must be enforced. It was probable the pilot boys could win the race, but as there had been a foul they could not be given this race." It is quite probable there will be another race between these crews.

### ANGUS' TEAM WINS.

### Exciting Twenty-five Mile Bicycle Race—Martin Makes Best Time.

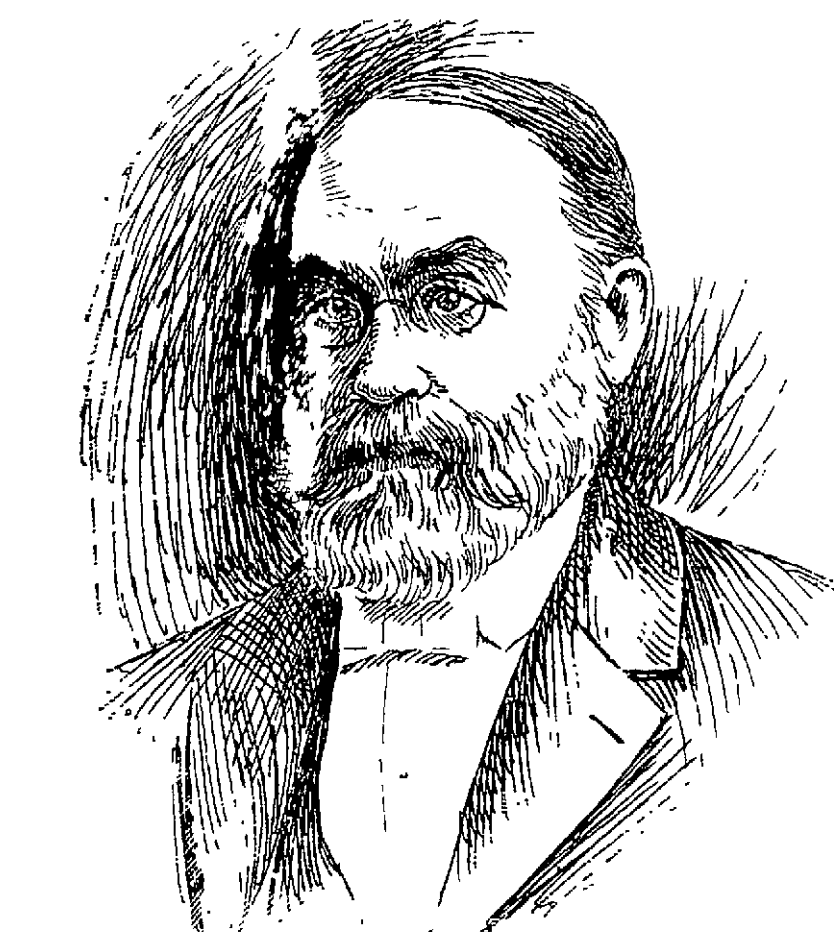
The wheelmen were not complaining about the day, for everything was in their favor, and they took advantage of it to make a splendid showing in the relay race, which was one of the interesting features of the day.

The first relay started from Waikiki, outside the empty lot between the homes of John Ross and Tom Hollen-

ger, at 7:16. The relays were met at the above place and at the Central Union Church corner and the finish was made opposite the Opera House, on Palace Square.

Following is a complete list of the relays and the names of the wheelmen, together with their time for five miles, the initials "D," "A" and "G" opposite representing "Dexter," "Angus" and "Giles," the captains of the teams of which the riders were members.

FIRST RELAY.		
Name		Time.
Walker (D)		16:30
Brede (A)		15:55
Bred (G)		15:44



MAJOR Z. K. PANGBORN, of Jersey City, Orator of the Day at Independence Park.

brought all of his artistic ideas into play, and the result was most effective. Everything but the floor was covered by flags or banners of some description, the only colors missing being the ensigns of Austria and Mexico. These Mr. King found it impossible to secure from the Consuls. It was unfortunate from the fact that war ships from both those nations were in the harbor, and the officers of the vessels were present.

Besides the flags and banners there were large shields at either end of the dancing hall, on one "1776" in electric lights shone brightly and making an effort to outdo its opposite, "1896," which cast its radiance over the room. The musicians' stand was draped with United States and Hawaiian colors, and at the sides and at the top graceful folds of bunting hung from the rafters.

The dining hall, over which Manager Krouse presided with that dignity born

eral, Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, orator of the day, Rev. T. D. Garvin, chaplain, A. L. Morris, G. W. Smith, chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, Messrs. Farrington and Towse of the Literary Committee and Dr. J. S. McGrew.

Immediately after the arrival of President Dole, Chairman G. W. Smith called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Mills as the presiding officer of the day.

Mr. Mills made a short welcoming speech and announced the order of the day.

The opening song "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" was led by Miss Grace Richards' soloist with piano accompaniment by Prof. Richards. Miss Richards was in excellent voice and carried the solo in a spirit that roused the enthusiasm of the audience. The chorus "Three cheers for the red, white



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for the achievement of complete independence and the establishment of free self-government was so completely and brilliantly successful.

But the new and stirring truths, that every man is born with an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, immediately took deep root in the hearts and consciences of the American colonists; and through seven years of struggle and a baptism and contest of blood and fire, finally developed in full fruitage a system of free self-government, which has now grown to the stalwart status of the American Republic, whose wealth, intelligence, influence and power are fully recognized by all the nations of the earth.

Americans on this day, whether at home or abroad, may be pardoned, if they indulge in feelings and expressions of national pride and rejoicing over what has been wrought within the territory of the United States of America, in little more than a century of life and growth. The nation has extended its jurisdiction and sovereignty from what was a narrow strip of Atlantic sea coast and an almost uninhabited wilderness to the farthest possible limit of the Pacific shore.

The starry flag of our country now floats, with unquestioned authority, from the vast chain of the lakes of the north to the great southern gulf, and from where the lofty Katahdin frowns down upon the stormy Atlantic as it beats on the shore of old Plymouth Rock to where the snowy Sierras look out upon the blue, unsexed Pacific.

Our population has increased more than twenty fold, and the original sisterhood of thirteen States now numbers forty-five independent, self-governing communities, and we confidently hope and expect that other members will ere long be welcomed into this circle, and that other stars will be added to the galaxy that now adorns our flag.

Territorial acquisition, or enlargement, is not the American policy; yet we have accepted and shall cheerfully accept any increase of our national territory and jurisdiction that seems to be natural and is in accord with the proper spirit of national progress and with our national character and institutions; and it is my thought that we may be, in the future, compelled by considerations of prudence and the necessities that may arise and affect our national position, to relax, or modify, our somewhat rigid doctrine in relation to this subject.

It may be that in the future the people of the United States will see fit to extend the jurisdiction of the Republic beyond the present continental shore limits; but, in any such case which may arise, this will only be done in accordance with the desire and with the full and free consent of the communities that would be affected by the change.

Of the progress of the American nation in intelligence and wealth, it is neither necessary, nor would it be becoming, for us to boast. In neither of these respects is any encomium needed; what has been accomplished in the way of advance and achievement speaks constantly for itself in our contact with the civilized world, intellectually, socially and commercially.

Suffice it to say that in nearly all the American communities the education of the people is held to be of the first and highest importance; that the free education of the common people is recognized as a necessity, if our free institutions are to remain intact and permanent; that generally all educational institutions and efforts are liberally sustained; that in all departments of literature and science the sons and daughters of the Republic have already won high distinction, and many of them are now recognized as among the benefactors and the teachers of the world. On one point only is there any difference of opinion, or apprehension of future difficulty, and that is in reference to the relations that exist, or may be established, between our free common schools and certain religious organizations. But I believe it may be safely assumed that the present limitation of the function of control of free popular education to the agency of the state and the exclusion from it of church and sectarian influences, will be substantially and rigidly maintained. It is not probable that, to any important extent, any church or sect in the United States will be able to interfere with state control and administration of the public schools. They will remain not only free, but secular in their character.

Of the material wealth of the American Republic, it may safely be asserted that, judged by the correct rule of estimate, that is, by the standard of the distribution of wealth and of the amount in the possession of the people, per capita, it is the richest nation today on the globe. The wealth of the nation is more generally and widely distributed than in any other country. A far larger number of our citizens, in proportion to the entire population, are bona fide owners of real or personal property than elsewhere.

If we consider the increase of the wealth of the world we shall find that the showing is surprisingly creditable to the people of the United States. Statistics show that of the total increase of the wealth of the civilized world during the period of twenty-five years, from 1865 to 1890, the United States earned, accumulated and has in actual possession more than 50 per cent. No fact could be more significant than this of the general and substantial prosperity of the nation from this material point of view. There is sometimes felt and expressed an apprehension that the sudden, or rapid, acquisition of vast wealth by individuals bodes no good for the future of the Republic; but these instances of the accumulation of vast fortunes are, after all, comparatively few, and it may be safely assumed that the inordinate riches thus acquired will, in nearly all cases, be redistributed and scattered within the lifetime of a generation. I believe there is no cause for serious apprehension of any evil resulting from an aristocracy of wealth in the United States. We may,

therefore, today, with justifiable pride, and without being subject to the charge of undue boasting, say that ours is a free, prosperous, rich and powerful nation, and that this is the result of adherence to the principles and purposes that were most conspicuous at the nation's birth.

But we must admit that, in common with all other nations and peoples, we are by no means faultless, nor is our system of government flawless or without defects, difficulties and embarrassments. It is in the nature of things that all new experiments in the line of Government and statesmanship must be subjected to the actual, and often severe, tests of experience. Governments can not be successfully established, or maintained, merely on theories, the practical trial of these theories, with all the incidents that may befall, must be endured before the correctness of any theory, or the strength of the government based upon it, can be demonstrated. To some such tests the American Republic has already been subjected, and it cannot be denied that the results thus far have been and are gratifying to all patriotic citizens.

In so far as assaults upon our nationality are concerned, we have already resisted, with marked success, attacks both foreign and domestic; we have repelled foreign hostility and invasion, and we have suppressed domestic treason and rebellion, and from each of these trials the nation has emerged with increased strength and vigor, and with the bond that unites the several integral portions of the Republic in one body politic made much more effective and less liable to loosening, or severance, than it was before.

The people of the United States do not now, nor do I think it likely that they ever will, entertain any fear of any foreign hostility; there is a public sense of absolute security on that score, and a general conviction that the nation could easily and quickly repel any foreign invasion or assault. The natural advantages and resources of the Republic, and the ready patriotism with which any call for national defense would be responded to by the whole body of the people, are a sufficient guarantee of safety against any hostile demonstration from without our own borders.

The severest test of the strength of our Republican institutions, and of the value of the bond of national unity, was that which arose within our own national family and made the great civil war, in which the great stake was the integrity of the Republic, for a memorable period the center of the attention of the civilized world without and of the most intense anxiety within the Republic.

No nation in history has ever been subjected to a more crucial test than that of the war between the general Government and the States that were loyal to it on the one side and those States of the Union which claimed the right to secede from the Union and took up arms to maintain that claim, on the other.

That great contest, with its almost unparalleled calamities and sacrifices, is now a matter of history, and even to the present rising generation of American citizens it is a subject not of personal memory but of reading and tradition.

The miseries, the losses, and to a very large extent the animosities, of that terrible period of trial are now all of the past, and no judicious and liberty loving citizen of the Republic desires needlessly to recall them. But the lesson of that great conflict is one which every true American can with profit dwell upon, and from it deduce wisdom, prudence, courage and hope for the future. The one great, grand and overshadowing result of the great conflict was, that it proved beyond the doubt of future possibility or question, the reality and stability of the oneness of the American Republic; it demonstrated conclusively that a Republic composed of separate, independent commonwealths could, as one body politic, assert and maintain the supremacy of national authority and law; that the American Republic could be made in fact, as well as in name and theory, one and indivisible. As a result of that great and fearful war, and its outcome in victory for the national integrity, there is today, throughout the whole United States of America, a much deeper sense of loyalty to the Republic, of fealty to the national authority and of devotion to the national flag and the interests of which it is the symbol and protector, than there was at any period prior to that conflict. In my judgment, if there were no other compensatory results of that great struggle, this would alone amply repay the nation for its expenditure of blood and treasure. But incidentally other beneficial results may be noted. The elimination and disappearance of the institution of human slavery from the United States, which was an incident of the civil war, was of itself a most conspicuous benefit to the whole country, and I believe that this is now generally recognized as a fact by the great majority of those who formerly honestly and earnestly defended, or championed, that institution that was peculiar to the Southern portion of the Republic. The original founders of the Republic and framers of our constitution found slavery an existing fact, recognized it as such, and, few, if any, of them foresaw the difficulties and dangers which were sure to arise from the incongruity of the presence and maintenance of a system of human slavery in a free Republic.

But that incongruity, and in fact the impossibility of a permanent co-existence of slaves and freemen under a free self-government, became in course of time evident, and that one or the other must be eliminated was a truth that was forced upon the attention of the nation in the crisis of the struggle for the maintenance of national unity.

Slavery was, in fact, the one unfitting stone in the great column of liberty and American free self-government. It endangered the entire structure, and when the storm of civil war broke so unexpectedly and beat so fiercely upon that column, the civilized world outside of the scene of conflict gazed upon it, expecting and predicting that it would totter to its fall. But fortunately for the Republic and for the hopes of men

that were centered upon it, not only is God greater than man, but in emergencies he provides the instruments that are necessary for the preservation of what is best in national life, and for the vindication and establishment of the cause of righteousness and justice; and at the critical moment for the nation, the power to decree that slavery in free America should be no more, was in the hands of the man who is now the most loved and revered of all the lost of earth, Abraham Lincoln, and he resolutely executed the purpose which he deemed essential to the salvation of the Republic, and made real and universal within it the proclamation, which had, up to that time, been only of partial application: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

When, after the close of the great contest, the national heart was sore stricken beyond all precedent, by the cruel assassination of the nation's chosen head, and his lifeless body was borne to its resting place amid a nation's tears, it seemed to me that that great soul, as it went to a stand before the judgment seat, where we must all one day stand to plead for mercy, could have carried in his hand no more potent plea for forgiveness than the broken shackles of four millions of his liberated fellow men.

It is well for nations and communities that in the times of their need and trial the right sort of men and agents appear for their help. It is a belief, perhaps a common one—at least it finds frequent expression—that the great men of our country have passed away; that all the really great men have died from among us; that we have no more men who are, or who might become, giants in statesmanship or heroes in war. I hold, however, the contrary belief; that there are always men who, in the event of a real occasion and need, will be found equal to any emergency or demand. I recall the fact that this idea that the great men are no longer with us or of us, is not a novel one. I remember that soon after the deaths of three great American statesmen, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, who followed each other in quick succession to the grave, one of our poets wrote sadly thus:

"Lo, Carolina mourns her steadfast pine,  
Which like a mainmast towered above  
her realm;  
And Ashland hears no more the voice divine  
From out the branches of her ancient elm;  
And Marshfield's giant oak, whose story-brow  
Oft turned the ocean tempest from the west,  
Lies on the shore he guarded long, and now  
Our startled eagle knows not where to rest."

But this pathetically uttered plaint of the disheartened poet was not the expression of the truth. It was not a fact that this nation was bereft of its guardians, or left without defenders, because one, or another, great man or prince had fallen in Israel. For in how brief a period was it after this lamenting utterance that the unexpected tempest of internal, sectional strife burst upon our national horizon and blotted out the sunshine of peace; yet just at the crisis when their help was needed God raised up Lincoln and his great associates in statesmanship, and under their sagacious guidance the nation emerged into the clearer and brighter light of a larger freedom, and grew to a stronger and better nationality; and in the crucial hour when the angry waves of a powerful armed rebellion beat most fiercely on the imperiled foundations of our national constitution and government, then came such soldiers as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and the threatening billows were rolled back as the rock rolls back the wave. Let no good, no righteous, cause ever despair of finding defenders; they will appear at the hour appointed for them, and victory will finally crown the right.

There are still some incidents, consequences and conditions of the period prior to emancipation remaining, and some difficult problems resulting from the change are still unsolved; but I believe that the intelligence and the sense of justice of the people of the United States will be found adequate for their peaceable solution.

That our country will remain forever, or as long as it endures as a nation, the home of freemen only is unquestionably assured. The nation will remain one and wholly free.

But all well informed citizens of our Republic are well aware that we have by no means solved all the problems of self-government, or disposed of all the difficulties that arise in the administration of our somewhat complex system. These problems and difficulties are not now such as the most important of those of the ante-bellum period were. In their character; they do not appeal so much to the moral sense or to humane considerations; they are not of a sentimental nature, nor calculated to arouse men's sympathies and passions; they appeal rather to the matters of fact and to work day life conditions, they are questions of an economic and business character, or fall into the category of sociological questions; the prominent and pressing questions of the hour are those of finance, labor and enterprise.

Men and parties are not contending now for the triumph of any moral or humane cause, as much as they are for the bettering of their material fortunes, or the achievement of an advance or for a commanding place in business or political activities. The discussions relate to the conditions relatively of capital and labor and their respective demands; to the relations of corporate and individual enterprise; to tariff revenues and currency; and of governmental participation in public improvements. Questions of tariff schedules of coinage, of laws for the regulation of commerce and the compensation of labor are now demanding the greater share of public attention. Perhaps the gravest of these questions is that which relates to the conditions and compensation of labor. The labor market is in many localities, and often overstocked;

there are in many communities large numbers of the unemployed. There is an influx of undesirable immigration and of cheap labor from some of the over-populated countries of Europe, and this complicates and intensifies the labor problems, especially in the Eastern States. Yet labor is loud in its demands for more generous recognition and larger reward, and the conflict between cautious and sometimes greedy capital and aggressive and insistent labor is often severe and fraught with mischievous consequences. While these conditions continue we must not be surprised if we hear periodically of strikes and other mischievous interferences with the progress of our industries, but the final solution of these difficulties will be found only when certain truths are generally recognized and made the basis of practical remedial action.

Capital must learn and admit that the only just as well as wise rule is a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and must be willing to accord to labor at least that much of reward. Capital should also understand that labor is in a most important sense its co-laborer and helper, and that the interest of capital is best promoted when labor is most satisfactorily compensated. Labor, or the working man who is its personal embodiment and representative, needs to learn that each individual workingman is the sole rightful master of his own labor, and that he has an indefeasible right to dispose of that labor as he may please, without any interference or dictation from the capitalist or his fellow workingman.

If these two lessons can be respectfully learned by the representatives of the two parties to what is called the labor controversy, the peaceable and satisfactory solution of the troublesome labor problems will then be near. The greed of capital will be moderated and the unjustifiable interference of labor organizations with the free action of the individual workingman will cease; then, and not till then, will the unwise, often unlawful, interruption of industries by strikes, boycotts and lockouts come to an end; co-operation instead of conflict will become possible and the industrial conditions of our country will assume a much more satisfactory phase.

That this will be the trend and tenor of events in our country and that the condition will ere long be better, rather than worse, I hopefully believe. Wise legislation may render material assistance in bringing about an improved condition. That there will be some effective measures adopted to restrict undesirable immigration from Europe is, I think, extremely probable, and of the beneficial effect of such legislation there can be no doubt.

Our industries, vast and varied as they are, should receive from the National Government any fostering care which they may need for their development and increase, and public sentiment in the United States will demand that governmental action shall be guided on this subject in accordance with this rule.

I am therefore hopeful, nay confident, that our country and its people are about to witness a return of the conditions of material prosperity, and that there will be ere long ample occasion for congratulation on the advent of better times.

To one more important and cheerful truth let me direct your attention; to a fact that is, in part at least, a result of that great test and trial to which our Government and institutions were subjected in that comparatively recent period of domestic strife; and this is the fact that the American Republic has now a world-wide and much more important and valuable recognition than it had previous to the issue of the great war; that contest advertised us to all the world as nothing else could have done. The nations of the earth now recognize, as they did not before, the United States of America as one of the great powers of the earth; as a nation whose military prowess and skill have been tested and proved, and whose resources are ample in any emergency, for the purpose of either defense or attack. Our national flag is now respected on every sea and shore, and no other nation will ever hastily, or lightly, challenge us to the arbitrament of arms. While, within our domain, peace with her olive crown shall stretch her wings from shore to shore, we need have little fear that aggressive war from any foreign source will ever darken our horizon.

We may, therefore, with malice toward none and with charity toward all, rejoice today in this commemoration of our national birth festival, and we may look down the vista of our national future with cheerful courage and hearty hope; grateful for what has been accomplished, hopeful for still greater and better things in the years, perhaps the ages, yet to come, not only for our own country but for all mankind. When I study the teachings of human history, when I note the steady but sure advance of human knowledge and of Christian light and truth, and the successive struggles of peoples and of nations toward better and higher conditions of living and of government, I can not but believe in the assured progress of the race toward a higher plane of civilization, an enlarged and better brotherhood of man and a purer Christianity. What the future may hold I know not, but I believe that it will be, for our country and the world at large, greater, better and happier than what has been.

I recall a custom which once obtained, and is perhaps still continued, in Switzerland—that home of sturdy freemen—and which suggests a forecast of our national future in which I believe. In that mountain land the shepherds are accustomed to lead forth their flocks to the pastures, far up among the glacial hills, before the early morning's dawn. At the little chapels, shrines and chalets in the valleys and on the hillside are stationed watchers for the coming day; when the first rays of sunlight touch the towering peaks, when "fair Aurora, daughter of the dawn," appears and stands rosy and jocund on the misty mountain tops, the watchers and the shepherds call loudly and responsively to each other "Praise God, for the morning cometh!" And this glad welcome to the new-born day is repeated and re-repeated from valley, crag and hillside, until it swells to a rejoic-

ing chorus that fills the ambient air and echoes and re-echoes among the everlasting hills, as the giant of the morning touches with his glided spear and rolls back the clouds and gloom of night.

So in the coming time, I think, it may be, yet soon to come, we shall hear another mighty chorus of rejoicing of untold millions of freemen, which shall flood with its melody a vast continent, reverberating from ocean to ocean, and it will perhaps embrace in its melodious sweep these sweet islands of the sea; and the burden of that song shall be, Praise God, who gave to our fathers and has preserved for their children, in free America, a perfect Government of liberty under law.

At the close of Mr. Pangborn's speech Col. W. F. Allen rose from his seat in the audience and moved a vote of thanks to the orator of the day. The motion was carried with an enthusiastic "aye."

The national hymn "America" was sung by the audience, Miss Richards leading. Rev. Mr. Garvin delivered the closing prayer.

After the exercises quite a number, including President Dole, Chief Justice Judd, Minister Cooper, Rev. D. P. Birnie gathered about the stage to offer congratulations upon the success of the function of the day.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

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The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papeaiku. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papeaiku, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papeaiku, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu.

1769-3m

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 107,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

2—Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

3—Fire Funds 8,410,998 7 8

Funds 8,572,626 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,648,850 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,858,821 10 8

£2,507,671 18 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1896.

The Hilo Tribune states that with the close of the present biennial period the Hawaiian Band, as a Government institution, will cease to exist. This is a very bright idea, and fully in keeping with the propositions that emanate from the organ of the conservative club. Why not be honest and tell the people that it is hoped by the powers behind the Tribune throne that the band will be transferred to Hilo?

From the reports in the Japanese papers it appears that the youth of Japan are quite expert base ball players. At Kobe the men from the U. S. Machias were beaten by a score of 43 to 12, and when the men of the Detroit and Charleston went into the field against the boys of the Tokyo Higher School the latter won by a score of 28 to 9. The Yankee marines ought to practice the national game a little more before tackling Orientals.

The Outlook speaks a good word for American newspapers on the ground that there is no part of the globe towards which their attention is not turned with equal activity. The English newspapers are credited as being more trustworthy in the reports given to the public, but their attention is riveted principally on the Eastern countries in which the British are particularly interested. "The eye of the English press is turned toward the East; its back is conspicuously visible from the West." There is more truth than poetry in this statement. With all their verbal adulteration and sensational methods, the American papers send their representatives throughout the world to get news and not to select corners of the globe in which to compile material for Yankee aggrandisement.

It was unfortunate indeed that there was no representative of the Executive Council present at the social function of the American colony on the evening of July 3d. It is not surprising that President Dole was unable to attend. He has not been in the best of health of late, and with official functions following in rapid succession his strength has been taxed to its full capacity. It was not until late Friday afternoon that he gave up his plans to attend the opening celebration of the American citizens. That there should be a suggestion in the minds of the American committee of intentional slight on the part of Government officials seems hardly possible. It must be remembered that even Government officials are human, and that there is a time when the physical nature demands recognition.

Slowly but surely the people of Honolulu seem to become acquainted with the fact that the Island of Oahu has a fair amount of fertile lands that are worthy of the attention of men who have some money and plenty of energy. The men who compose the Makaha Coffee Company have been quietly prospecting for the past year and have now practically completed the preliminary work of opening up lands that have been left to the wild goats and turkeys. At the Waiwala plantation the Halstead brothers have demonstrated that there is good land for the coffee growers. Compared with the other islands Oahu has comparatively little to offer, yet there can be no doubt that along the Waianae range there are a good number of favored districts where capital can reap a good return from the soil, either in the cultivation of coffee or sugar.

The popularity of the Tramcar float in the parade of Saturday is a pretty good gauge of the standing of our street railway system in the public mind. There comes a time in the history of every community when public sentiment rebels against the high-handed, sturrian policy of a corporation that is supposed to be organized for the accommodation of the people. That time has come in Honolulu so far as the street railway is concerned. The people demand a reform, the introduction of something like modern ideas. If the present incorporated company refuses to listen to these demands, it is only a matter of a few months when the business men will take the matter in their own hands and introduce a system of transit that will be a credit to the city. There is absolutely no sense or reason in the continuance of the present state of affairs. It is high time the people made themselves heard.

A discussion of the effects of the bicycle boom on trade that has been carried on in the New York papers has brought out some interesting facts. The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that the bicycle has caused a loss in other trades of

\$112,500,000 a year. It has been generally known that the lively business and carriage trade has been seriously hurt, but it has lately been brought out that the demand for pianos, jewelry and confectionery has fallen off materially. It is stated that less whiskey and lager are drunk, fewer cigars smoked and fewer books sold on account of bicycles. The theatre companies also maintain that they are obliged to close much earlier in the season because their patrons prefer wheeling to seeing plays. The Journal estimates that fully \$75,000,000 will be expended for bicycles in the United States this year, and thus diverted from other lines of trade.

We quite agree that it is sheer nonsense to attempt to give a political significance to the absence of the Executive from the social gathering of Friday evening. From an official standpoint as between nation and nation there was absolutely no call upon the time and attention of Government officials. The principal grievance of the committee seems to be that with the numerous guests from the consular corps and the visiting warships, it was hoped an opportunity would be given to pay a tribute of respect to the high officials of the Republic. As this opportunity did not arise, there were plenty of people ready to set wild and chimerical statements afloat. At the present time the official and social relations between the American representative and this Government are most friendly and cordial, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Whatever these relations might be, however, it could make no difference in this case as the ball was not an official function. Although the American committee were disappointed, they appreciate too well the friendly spirit of the Government to attempt to misinterpret kindly motives.

## THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1896, will go on record as the most elaborate, the most enthusiastic and the most successful national demonstration that has been held in this country during the history of the Republic. It was in every respect a popular demonstration and gave new evidence of the strength of the Republic as based upon the loyalty of its body politic. The parade was indeed a pleasant surprise in view of the short time allowed for the preparation of the civic features. It was a good example, however, of the push and activity of the business community, and would have been a credit to a city twice the size of Honolulu. The military forces made an excellent display and gave evidence of the efficient work of the commanding officer, as well as individual interest and pride among the members of the various companies.

The large attendance at the public reception held by President and Mrs. Dole left no question of the high esteem in which the Chief Executive of the Republic is held by the people of the country. There can be no mistaking that political differences have broken in upon the social life of the capital city, but year by year there have always been many gratifying proofs of the wiping out of barriers that marked sharp lines in our social circles.

Of the American celebration, it may be said that it was a separate function only in name. The American spirit has become so thoroughly planted in the hearts of the people of Hawaii that there can be no division in the popular mind at the time of a public celebration.

Visiting citizens of the United States have often remarked that the place to see the old time celebration of the American Independence Day is in Hawaii. This year's demonstration goes far to show that the principles of American independence—the principles upon which our own Republic is founded—have by no means lost favor in the hearts of the people.

Major Pangborn's speech before the American meeting was a finished and patriotic address. Mr. Pangborn did not forget that he was in a foreign land, nor did he forget that he was in a country that seeks political union with the United States. He views his native country with an optimistic eye, believing that all things work together for the national welfare. The principles enunciated by Mr. Pangborn in his reference to the American Federation may well be taken home and applied locally by the people of Hawaii.

## A. P. A. IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

While the political parties of the United States are wrangling over currency, tariff and the usual old line questions of the campaign period, President W. J. H. Traynor, president of the American Protective Association, in an article for the North American Review, calls attention to the fact that the organization over which he presides now holds the balance of power in the United States. With its membership of nearly 2,500,000 persons who influence at least 4,000,000 votes he maintains that the society has it in its power to make or break any or all of the political parties

organized at the present time. In mapping out the characteristics of the members he holds that ninety-five per cent. are Americans first, A. P. A.'s next, and elements of parties last of all.

The proof or disproof of this statement will be received with interest in the coming Presidential campaign. It is true that the American people are year by year becoming more and more a nation of independent voters, and that the party bosses are losing the firm grip they have held in years past. The downfall of the machine politician is now becoming an everyday event, where not many years ago he reigned with almost supreme power. It is an open question, however, whether the 4,000,000 votes which President Traynor claims he controls can be withdrawn from their allegiance to the old parties. It is hard for the average voter to divide his suffrage among the candidates of the different parties. A choice of the least of several evils and a straight ticket is the usual result when men go to the polls, and in nine cases out of ten the old party will get the vote.

Possibly the most hopeful sign of the success of the A. P. A. is the formation of a Catholic society, known as the American Order of United Catholics, organized with the object of combating the Protestant movement. We refer to this as a hopeful sign, because there is nothing like a good opposition to keep an organization in trim. When men see and feel that they have an organized force to battle against, they close up the ranks and go forward with more enthusiasm and more unanimity. They have less time to quarrel among themselves.

## CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The wonderful progress of the co-operative societies of England was brought to public attention recently when the Twenty-eighth Co-operative Congress convened in Woolwich. In the opening address delivered by the Earl of Winchelsea it was remarked that while in 1865 there were 850 societies, with a membership of 150,000, and capital amounting to £1,000,000, the number had in 1895 increased to 1,750 societies, with 1,000,000 members and an aggregate capital of £16,000,000. Thus in the course of three decades the number of societies had been more than doubled and the capital had been increased to sixteen times the amount held by them in the beginning. This display is certainly a feather in the co-operative cap, and best of all, there is every prospect for continued success.

In suggesting new lines for the advance of the co-operative movement in the future, the speaker said co-operators did not allow that unchecked competition brought with it a sufficiently equitable division of profits; they were determined that every man should have suitable reward for his labor, and the movement was in itself a proof of the increasing educational and social development of the working classes. It was pervaded by a marvellous spirit of unity, but this should not be carried to such length as to create a special privileged class.

An excellent idea was suggested in the formation of a great co-operative society for the growth, collection and distribution of British produce. The proposition would be to ask producers and consumers equally to take shares in it, allow capital to have its fair reward, say 4 to 5 per cent., and divide the remainder of the profits between producers in proportion to their production, and consumers in proportion to their consumption, and a certain proportion for the employers of the association.

This is looking a long way into the future, as, notwithstanding the success of co-operation in England, the movement has hardly reached the point where it can combine the products of the country in one grand scheme of co-operation. Yet the plan is a sound basis to work upon. Year by year the controlling power is passing more and more into the hands of the working classes. Society's best safeguard is to see that as this power and responsibility increases, there shall be an equal progress in education and social improvement among the workers.

The principle upon which the British societies are founded is an excellent one, and, if in our own country there could be a more decided move to accept and work along the co-operative lines, the solution of some of our most vexed problems would be reached in a comparatively short space of time.

## JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

A good example of the methods of Japanese progress is given in a report made by the British consular service on the railways of Japan. In this report it is stated that there is a likelihood of the American manufacturers of railway material ousting the English at no distant date. When railways were first established in Japan the work was carried on by the English; the manager was English; the building was English and in fact every position of importance was held by an Englishman. Naturally enough

the orders for material went to England. But the Japanese quickly learned all the arts of building and management and the consular report says that in a very short time there will not be a foreign manager or designer in the country.

The British engineer makes his own design, and orders his material accordingly, while in the United States the engineer states his requirements, and the manufacturers send in their projects based on their own designs. The British bridge designer who has been in Japan since 1882 has recently left his post, and henceforth the work will be in the hands of the Japanese. A good proportion of the Japanese have been educated in the United States and will consequently follow the American system and patronize American firms.

This outlook of course is very bright for the American firms just at present, but it will not be many years before the Japanese will be sufficiently schooled in the American customs and mechanical arts to take the manufacturing into their own hands, and then the American will be left in the cold. To use a Yankee term, the Japanese are "foxy"; their strong nationality and the desire to make all roads lead to Japan will be felt even by Americans at no distant date. They are apt scholars and though the American firms are now rejoicing over the downfall of English power, and the consequent increase of American exports, these joyous manufacturers will soon discover that the Japanese can produce bridge material and put it together in quite as durable form and at less cost.

## VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Hawaiian Legislature has reaffirmed its annexation policy, and there is the promise that the American people will follow suit early in November. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Hawaii's heart is true to Uncle Sam, and she does not care who knows it. There is no coquetry in her statecraft on this subject, nor any attempt to excite Uncle Sam's apprehension by the pretence that she had concluded to lead an isolated life, and that a state of single blessedness is better for her. The straightforward and unanimous vote of her Legislature, on the eve of her adjournment, declaring that this body continues to desire union to the United States, is at once creditable to it and a reminder to our people. —N. Y. Sun.

## A Valuable Arctic Map.

The most interesting and comprehensive publication issued from the Navy Department in a long time is that map of arctic regions published by the naval hydrographic office. The chart is in two sections and represents the latest surveys and explorations within the arctic circle. It has taken an immense amount of labor to prepare the present map, which is one of the finest specimens of lithographing work ever accomplished by the government.

Each exploration of the long line of broken coast is represented by varied colors and symbols, and some idea of the complexity of this feature may be obtained by the fact that no less than forty-eight expeditions are indicated, in addition to the tracks of seventy-six parties. The earliest exploration noted is that of the Russian Ortvulin, in 1734-7, and of his countrymen, Muraviev and Pavlov, in 1735, all of whom traversed sections of the Russian-Siberian coast and adjacent bodies, since very familiar to polar navigators. The prevailing shade on the American section of the arctic regions is that of the British explorers, the most persistent and industrious of them being Parry, who, from 1819 to 1824, pursued the coast line around what has since become known as Melville peninsula and Cockburn Island, and the southern coast of North Devon.

On the European-Asiatic side, the Russians appear to have been the most energetic. They early explored the Siberian and Russian coast line, although they left to other nations the harder task of approaching "furthest north," such as an Austro-Hungarian expedition, which visited Franz Joseph Land in 1871-4, and, on our own side, the innumerable expeditions which penetrated the Robeson channel, skirted the northern verge of Grant Land, or followed, like Rockwood and Brainerd, the indentations of the northern Greenland coast until they reached the point nearest the pole ever attained.

The map clearly exhibits the course of the numerous expeditions which have ransacked, often at such fearful cost, the frozen territory of the north. The chart is worth reproduction in all school geographies, and would probably be added to those publications were it not that a condensation of the map would detract from its value. Nothing like the present chart has been published hitherto, and students and others interested in arctic discoveries will appreciate the work of the hydrographic office. The maps will not be distributed free. The government has gone too much expense in preparing them, and in gathering the information, while the printing is also expensive. The price placed on the arctic maps is \$1, which represents the cost of publication. —N. Y. Times.

Once Secretary of Treasury. NEW YORK, June 22.—Benjamin H. Bristol, Secretary of the Treasury during President Grant's second term, died at his home in this city today of peritonitis. He was taken ill last Saturday.

The life of Lord Leighton's peerage was the shortest in the history of England. He died on the day following that upon which the patent of nobility was issued, and as he left no heir, the title died with him.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named lots in Ponahawai and Oloa, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895 for Cash Freeholds.

Lot No.	Location.	Acres	Upset Price.
1.	Ponahawai	23	\$ 57.00
5.	Ponahawai	53.5	321.00
8.	Ponahawai	82.8	82.80
9.	Ponahawai	108.7	217.40
12.	Ponahawai	15.5	124.00
13.	Ponahawai	17	136.00
14.	Ponahawai	46	138.60
17.	Ponahawai	26.9	188.30
18.	Ponahawai	33.4	233.80
19.	Ponahawai	46.9	234.50
21.	Ponahawai	19.5	136.50
Portion of lot 6, Oloa.	25	250.00	

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot, and all purchasers must have the qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of Land Act 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is required immediately after the sale.

Particulars as to residence, conditions, cultivation, etc., may be obtained at the office of the sub-agent of Public Lands, Hilo, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
1774-td Agent of Public Lands.

## Assessors' Notice.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND OTHER PERSONS LIABLE TO PAY TAXES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

The Assessors of the Hawaiian Islands hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the FIRST TO THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), and on SATURDAYS until 12 noon, and all persons liable to be taxed in said Hawaiian Islands, either in their own right or as Guardian, Administrator, Executor, Trustee or otherwise, are required by law to bring in to the Assessors, within the time above specified, true lists of all their polls and estates, both real and personal.

Your attention is called to the following regulations of the Minister of Finance for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes for the Hawaiian Islands:

No. 1.—Value of land to be separate from value of buildings and improvements.  
No. 2.—In making a return, state the street and number of lots in town, or lots in the country shall be described by noting the name of the Ill or Ahupuaa in which they are situated, and the number of the Land Commission Award and Royal Patent under which the land is held and the area. Also, state if any property has been sold during the year, to whom and for what price.

No. 3.—Returns of Personal Property are to be as of your books of July 1, 1896.

No. 4.—Under Leasehold Interests a Schedule must be given of all leases, their term, rental and unexpired term.

No. 5.—Growing Crops of all kinds not specified above, are taxable.

No. 6.—All Schedules attached to this return are a part thereof, and must be filled out as follows:

Schedule A—Entitled "Growing Crop of Cane." Requires the following particulars: No. of Acres, Description, Value per Acre, and Estimated Yield in tons of Sugar of Crop Cane.

Schedule B—Entitled "Lands Leased," requires particulars as per rule No. 4.

Schedule C—Entitled "Lands held in Fee Simple," requires particulars as per rule No. 2. Also state if the land is Forest, Cane or Pasture.

Schedule D—Entitled "Cattle List," requires number and value of working and herd cattle, milch cows and bulis, native or imported.

Schedule E—Entitled "Information Required in Estimating Aggregate Value of Business Enterprise for Profit," required by Section 68, Session Laws 1896, statement of past year's business. Amount gross receipts. Total actual running expenses. Amount net profits. Number of tons of crop if a sugar, coffee or rice plantation. Sales of corporation stock. Name of vendor, name of vendee, number of shares, price paid, number tons, estimated crop for the succeeding year. Estimated aggregate value of business enterprise.

No. 7.—Consignment of property wherever from, in or out of bond, are to be taxed here.

No. 8.—Personal taxes shall be paid by every male inhabitant of the Hawaiian Islands between the ages of seventeen and sixty years, unless exempted by law.

JONATHAN SHAW,  
Assessor for Oahu.

C. H. DICKEY,  
Assessor for Maui.

H. C. AUSTIN,  
Assessor for Hawaii.

J. K. FARLEY,  
Assessor for Kauai.

Approved by S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
1772-3t

The Minister of Finance approves of the following list of persons to act as Deputy Assessors and Collectors for the year 1896:

## OAHU.

Honolulu.....William H. Wright  
Honolulu.....Alex. D. Thompson, Second Deputy  
Ewa and Waianae.....Frank K. Archer  
Waialua.....A. S. Mahaulu  
Koolauloa.....William K. Rathburn  
Koolau.....William Henry Koolau  
Koolau No. 2.....Henry C. Adams

## MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....  
.....G. S. Dunn  
Wailuku.....William T. Robinson  
Makawao.....W. O. Aiken  
Hana.....A. Gross

## HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo.....N. S. Willifong  
Hamakua.....William Horner  
South Kohala.....Wilmot Vredenburg  
North Kohala.....Eben P. Low  
North Kona.....J. Kaalemakule  
South Kona.....H. John Ahu  
Kau.....William P. Fennel  
Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

## KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....E. Olmsted  
Koloa.....Henry Blake  
Lihue.....J. B. Hanaki  
Kauai.....S. Kaku  
Hanalei.....W. E. Deverill

S. M. DAMON,  
Minister of Finance.  
Finance Department, June 29, 1896.  
1772-3t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government land will be open for application on or after July 15, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.

Three lots of agricultural land, suitable for coffee culture, in Kaupo, Maui.  
Lot 1, containing 108 41-100 acres; appraised value, \$325.25.

Lot 7, containing 38 5-10 acres; appraised value, \$115.50.

Applications for the above lots will be received at 9 o'clock a. m. of WEDNESDAY, July 15th, at the office of the Sub-Agent for the Fourth Land District, Pala, Maui.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, method of applying, etc., may be obtained from the Sub-Agent, Mr. W. O. Aiken, Pala, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
1772-td Agent of Public Lands.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

## Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohi, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
1767-td

**Rubber Stamps**  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

# STIRRING EVENTS IN HILO TOWN.

Usual Excitement Preparatory  
to Court Term.

## LIST OF CASES TO BE TRIED.

Lawyers and Clients Leave Town.  
School Exercises—Wonderful Pro-  
gress Shown by Children—Recent  
Tours to Volcano—Other News.

**HILO (Hawaii), July 4.**—There was a decided exodus of Hiloites between Friday and Monday, all bound for Honokaa to attend the court term which begins today. There are but few important cases on the calendar, and Judge Austin expects to give all cases a hearing within the next ten days. Following is the calendar to be disposed of by Judge Austin at the Hamakua term of the Fourth Circuit Court:

**Criminal Cases—Hawaiian Jury.**  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Haabo (k) and Kamehee (w), adultery; appeal from District Court of South Hilo.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Makawele-wale (k) and Kuamoo (k), larceny of coconuts; appeal from District Court of South Hilo.

**Criminal Cases—Foreign Jury.**  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Antonio Verisimo, mayhem; commitment from District Court of South Hilo.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. H. A. James, violating Sec. IX, Chap. XIII, Penal Code; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. G. F. Little for defendant.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. William Turnbull, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Nakatani, perjury, second degree; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Alao, larceny of animals; appeal from District Court of Puna. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Hol, selling goods without license; appeal from District Court of Puna. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Lum Sing, house breaking; commitment from District Court of North Hilo.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. Mrs. M. Medeiros, selling spirituous liquor without license; appeal from District Court of Hamakua.  
Republic of Hawaii vs. E. W. Estep, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of Hamakua.

**Civil Cases—Jury Waived.**  
Payson Caldwell vs. Tribune Publishing Co., action of debt; appeal by plaintiff from District Court of South Hilo. G. F. Little for plaintiff; Wilder for defendant.

**Civil Cases—Jury.**  
W. A. Hardy, Adm. of Estate of Ekela D. Wahine, deceased, vs. J. W. Kekahiko (k), assumption; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Hitchcock & Wilder for administrator.  
M. Ferraz vs. A. G. Romao, assumption; appeal from District Court of Hamakua.  
J. H. Kahue vs. H. E. Wilson, damages; appeal from District Court of Puna.

**Divorce Cases.**  
Kaahue (k) vs. Kahuahine (w), libel for divorce. J. K. Kahookano for libellant.  
Pikela Ahia (w) vs. George Hussey, libel for divorce. J. K. Kahookano for libellant.  
Luzia Peplowski vs. Robert Peplowski, libel for divorce. Hitchcock & Wilder for libellant.

**Probate.**  
In the matter of the Estate of A. W. Haalelilo (k), of Hamakua, deceased; petition for sale of real estate. Charles Williams for petitioner.  
Among those who have been called to attend court are: Dr. Williams, L. Severance, Robert Wilhelm, William Todd, Jr., Sheriff Hitchcock and others. Attorneys G. K. Wilder and G. F. Little have several cases to plead.

Mrs. Frank Smith accompanied her father, Sheriff Hitchcock, to Honokaa. Mrs. Austin, Misses Harriet Austin and Miss Lyman, accompanied Judge Austin to Hamakua and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Moore during the session of court.

The past week was commencement week in all the schools. The first exercises of the week were those of the public kindergarten, under the management of Miss Bertha Guild. The little foreigners of half a dozen nationalities gave a most interesting exhibit of the last year's work, and went through their pretty, graceful exercises, songs and games with due credit to their teacher.

Union school held examinations Friday morning, which were largely attended by parents and friends of the school. At 12:30 p. m. the school assembled in the yard and under the leadership of Cyril Smith were conducted through a splendid series of gymnastics and calisthenics, which were performed with wonderful vim and precision by the large body of children.

The outdoor drill concluded, pupils and visitors were called together on the upper floor of the building, where the following program was carried out:  
Singing—Our Father.  
Welcome.  
Reading—The Cat and the Sparrow.  
Recitation—When I Am Big.  
Motion Song—Days of the Week.  
Concert Recitation—The Six Blind Men.

Recitation—The Parts of the Body Reading Class.  
Intermission of three minutes.  
Song—The Trees.  
Recitation—The Swallow.  
Reading—The Story of Snow White.  
Recitation—Hiccoughs.  
Recitation—February.  
Recitation—The Little Dog.  
Song—Clock Game.  
Recitation—A Little Boy Went Walking.  
Song—Little Bo-Peep.  
Recitation—The Purple Pansy.  
Scarf Drill.  
Song—Hurrah.

The entire program was excellently rendered and the pupils showed remarkable proficiency in their pronunciation and enunciation of the English language. The smallest spoke with distinctness. The most interesting feature was the rendition of portions of the juvenile operetta of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," a pretty fairy story written by Clara Louise Burnham, with music by George F. Root. The singing was very good and the whole performance very well done.

The scarf drill by Miss West's class deserves special mention, as the entire drill was effected without a leader and without a fault. The concluding evolutions of the girls with their red, white and blue scarfs radiating from the standard bearer of the Hawaiian flag, the school singing Hawaii Pono! and then a hurrah with fluttering handkerchiefs, was a grand finale to the work of the school.

Examinations and exhibitions were the order of the week at the Catholic schools. On Thursday afternoon St. Mary's School for Boys closed with a distribution of premiums. An immense crowd witnesses the exercises and examined the artistic drawings and penmanship of the boys.

St. Joseph's School for Girls held examinations and exercises on Friday, which were largely attended by an interested audience.

The monthly social of the First Foreign Church was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Severance on Tuesday evening. The program in the hands of Mrs. L. Turner was an excellent one. Mr. Peck furnished most delightful zither music. Mr. Wakefield favored his hundred listeners with most pleasing vocal selections. Mrs. Turner and Mr. Wakefield rendered some instrumental duets, which were most enthusiastically encored. After a burlesque shadow pantomime of "Romeo and Juliet" dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. S. L. Austin entertained the Ladies' Reading Club at a Tennysonian tea on Monday last. After a few pleasant hours the company disbanded for a summer vacation.  
The Hilo juvenile dancing class, numbering about twenty-five, concluded the dancing lessons for the summer last Saturday, when they appeared in fancy costumes and enjoyed their final party for the season. The cute little lassies in their quaint Kate Greenaways made a pretty picture.

Mine host, George Beckley, entertained a number of friends at the Hilo Hotel on Monday evening. A sumptuous bill of fare was provided, to which the guests did justice for about three hours. The Japanese theater erected near the Japanese hospital grounds is giving nightly performances to fair sized audiences.

The Fourth of July committee have decided to hold their ball on the evening of the 3d. At sunset on the Fourth a promenade concert and pyrotechnic display at Court House Square will follow the salute of twenty-one guns.

The four-masted schooner Tallant, Hoffman master, arrived on Thursday morning, June 25th, 14 days from San Francisco, and cleared for the latter port last evening, the 30th, with a cargo of 16,500 bags of sugar.

Very little rain the past ten days. There have been many tourists and visitors in town.

B. R. Foss, the book agent, leaves Hilo today overland for Kohala.

Mr. Desky is doing a land office business in the sale of lots between Hilo and Wainaku.

Judge Carter has been in town this week.

Miss Kelley leaves for Honolulu today to visit her sister, Mrs. Ouderirk.

Miss Deyo goes to Honolulu to catch the next steamer bound for the coast. She expects to spend her vacation with her relatives East.

Miss Grace Porter is at Kukuhaele, visiting Mrs. Forbes.

Mrs. Reed, mother of Mr. W. H. Shipman, is visiting Mrs. Lydgate at Laupahoehoe.

A delegation of Hamakuaans will be in Hilo on the Fourth.

Owing to rough weather on the Puna coast, the Kinai was unable to land her freight and passengers.

## KOHALA WANTS RAIN.

**Planters Getting Anxious—News Notes of the District.**

**KOHALA (Hawaii), July 2.**—The weather is the subject of greatest interest in Kohala at present. The planters want more rain. Planting has got pretty well along, but has been somewhat delayed by the insufficient rainfall. A good steady twenty-four hours downpour would mean thousands of dollars added to the wealth of the country next year. Grinding is not all finished, but will go ahead more rapidly if drouth prevents immediate planting.

The Muriel is due at Honolulu, and the Consuelo is expected in a few days at Mahukona for sugar.

The season of the gathering of taxes is at hand, and everyone is busy saving up for the demands of the enterprising collector.

There have been quite a number of changes in the social personnel of Kohala.

The Eleventh of June was generally recognized as a public holiday, and on the Fourth of July there is to be a great game of baseball, the Highlands versus the Lowlands, besides considerable horse racing. Entertainment for families is also being prepared in the form of a picnic. So everyone can enjoy to his tastes.

The Literary Society recently discussed the works of R. L. Stevenson.

Certain of his books were discussed, extracts from his works were read, the story of his work and life were told, his songs were sung, and the evening was spent in a thoroughly enjoyable manner at the residence of G. F. Renton.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair—  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

**LEWIS & CO.,**

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Nettie Burgess, Formerly of Ka-waiahao Makes a Record.

## IS WELL KNOWN IN HONOLULU.

Nettie Burgess, Formerly of Ka-waiahao Makes a Record.

## CONTRALTO SINGER OF NOTE.

Bright Future for the Young Lady.  
Graduates With Honors—Student at Conservatory in Italy—Sang Here Four Years ago in Old Kaunakapili.

Among the bright young women who will graduate from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass., on next Wednesday, says the Examiner of recent date, is Miss Etta A. Burgess of this city. She has been rated by the faculty of the institution as one of the most promising of the pupils, and her uncommonly superior vocal gifts have merited praise from the most critical



MISS ETTA A. BURGESS.  
Musician and Singer.

of judges. During her term of training she has been among the leaders of the class, and has been honored with a conspicuous place on the commencement day program.

Miss Burgess has one of the few contralto voices at the Conservatory. It is exceedingly musical in quality, full and rich and of unusual range. Her marked musical temperament and artistic bent of mind were inherited from parents who have become widely known in the circles of music and art on the Pacific coast. Her father has been prominent as an artist for a number of years, many of his works having found their way into some world-famous salons.

During a considerable part of last summer Miss Burgess studied under Vonnucini, the Italian master, in London. Before entering the Conservatory she gave lessons in vocal culture in Honolulu, and her manifest ability won her the admiration of the prominent residents.

Miss Burgess was music teacher at Kawaiahao Seminary in 1892 and 1893. She made her Honolulu debut at Wray Taylor's organ recital, Kaunakapili Church, November 28, 1892, where she sang an air from Mignon and two songs. She was an excellent contralto, one of the best heard here.

## HAWAIIANS PAY TRIBUTE.

**Resolutions Presented to President Dole by Republican Club.**

The following resolution was presented to President Dole during the reception Saturday, by a delegation from the Hawaiian Republican Club:  
Resolved, By the Hawaiian Republican Club, that they regard with satisfaction the progress made by Hawaii at the completion of the second year of the Republic. While many of the Hawaiians looked upon the change of government with great solicitude and uncertainty of the effect which might be

produced on the people, they now realize reasons for rejoicing that the change has been for material advancement of all. They believe that Hawaii was prepared for government by the people. They earnestly hope that misrepresentation will cease in order that all of the native Hawaiians may candidly adopt the greater freedom and noble conditions of the Republic.  
"They congratulate President Dole and the Government upon the skill and ability displayed in administering the commonwealth, and pray God that he may have long life, and the country peace and continued prosperity."  
"They hope and trust that the Fourth of July, the natal day of Liberty for America, may indeed prove to have been the day of a new birth for Hawaii, from which it may grow into the highest and truest freedom."  
"God save the Republic of Hawaii."

## ARRIVAL OF A DIPLOMAT.

**The Distinguished Count Matsui, of Japan in the City.**

Count Matsui, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Government, accompanied by his wife, the Countess Matsui, and Goro Narito, private secretary arrived by the Doric Sunday morning and are quartered at the von Holt residence, Waikiki.

Count Matsui is one of the most influential of the Japanese diplomats. During the Chinese-Japanese war he distinguished himself by the way in which he handled questions of an international character. He is a gentleman hardly passed the meridian of life and a man of great intelligence. He is now a private citizen and comes to Hawaii solely for his health which has become impaired through too close attention to his official duties.

Goro Narita will be pleasantly remembered as the Vice-Consul during Mr. Fugli's term of office here and later as Secretary of the Japanese Legation.

## NEWS NOTES OF MAUI.

**Paia Fire Declared Incendiary.**  
Personal Notes.

MAUI, July 3.—Prof. Agassiz of Cambridge, Mass., visited Haleakala during the 28th of June.

During Thursday, the 2nd, a fire inquest was held at Paia concerning a recent fire in Paia cane. It was under the direction of District Magistrate Peter Noa, and the verdict rendered was "of incendiary origin."

Mr. Van Valkenberg, formerly of Wailuku, has accepted the position as book-keeper of Hamoa plantation, (Hana), of which P. McLane is the new manager.

During Tuesday, June 30th, the schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, arrived in Kahului 12 days from the coast. She brought merchandise for Paia and Hamakua and will probably sail for San Francisco tomorrow laden with sugar from the two Makawao plantations.

## MAUI RACES.

**Wet Day and Bad Track—Tramcar Time Made by Horses.**

The races at Kahului under the auspices of the Maui Racing Association came off on Saturday under very unfavorable circumstances. At one o'clock Saturday morning the rain began falling and continued steadily for three hours. As a result the horses went around a track on which the mud was at least six inches deep.

The winners were as follows:  
First Race Pet 2:08. Second Race by Jac 3:02½. Third Race by Parole 1:01. Fourth Race Lottle L 2:49 2-5. Fifth Race Billy C. 2:02. Sixth Race Antidote 2:11. Seventh Race for mules was won by Noli in 2:38. Eighth Race Pet in 1:04½. Ninth Race Billy C. in 91-30.

## AS PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

**Executive Acts Upon Invitations to Unofficial Functions.**

The disappointment of the members of the American ball committee resulting from their being unable to greet the members of the Executive at the function of Friday evening received some attention in official circles yesterday. Minister Cooper, in referring to the matter, stated that it was impossible to construe the absence of the members of the Executive as an official slight. The ball was wholly unofficial, and the members of the Executive stood in the same position as private citizens. In making their plans for attending or staying at home they were governed by the same rules as private individuals, and their action should be viewed by the committee in the same light.

## Pardons by Council of State.

The first meeting of the recently elected Council of State was held on Friday forenoon. G. W. Smith was re-elected secretary. On recommendation of the President, pardons were granted T. B. Walker, John S. Kaana, Kawika Lilih, Charles Warren and Josiah Klui, political prisoners who have been released on parole. Pardons were granted Hapaunili, Maximo D'Leon, Ah Chan, Keane, Susa Muramota and Kalealema. The sentences of Masuda and Otsuka were commuted.

## Pleasant Wedding.

On Saturday last Edwin Baskerville, engineer at Heela plantation, and Helen Duran, a young lady recently from England, were married by Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahao Church. The ceremony took place in Manoa Valley, after which a very elegant repast was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roe, E. B. Thomas, Mr. McKeague and wife of Heela, and many others.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## COFFEE GROWERS OF ISLAND OF OAHU.

Good Plantation Under Way in  
Makaha Valley.

## SOIL AND CLIMATE FAVORABLE.

Short Outline of What Corporation  
Is Doing—Nearly 250,000 Trees  
in Nursery—Road Built and Im-  
provements are Still Going On.

The Makaha Coffee Company, the pioneer coffee growing corporation of the Island of Oahu, held a meeting yesterday, made some changes in its officers and completed the work of organizing a corporate body to carry on the development of their plantation property in the Waiānae district.

The new list of officers is as follows: President, W. H. Hoogs; Vice President, F. B. McStocker; Treasurer, J. A. Low; Secretary, J. S. Walker; Auditor, W. G. Ashley. Frank Hustace was elected to serve on the Board of Directors with the above named. This comparatively new corporation, with a capital stock of \$30,000, is interested in the development of some 200 acres of choice coffee lands in the Makaha valley of the Waiānae range.

The land which they have secured is said to be equal to any of the coffee lands in the country. It is located on the slopes of the mountains, at an altitude of from 1,400 to 2,500 feet. The precipitous cliffs of the mountains give a natural and perfect protection from strong winds, and the rainfall of the section is just what is wanted for good coffee cultivation. A portion of the land at present is covered with a heavy growth of kukui trees, that will gradually be cleared away as the boundaries of the plantation expand.

Although the company has been recently organized, the work on the plantation has been going on for fully a year under the direction of Mr. Low and others who are now interested in the success of the corporation. The preliminary work is practically finished. The road up the valley has been completed, buildings erected and some 250,000 coffee plants set out. The general scheme under which the coffee trees are being propagated is somewhat different from that followed on many plantations. The trees are grown in a large nursery, where they will be allowed to remain for from eighteen months to two years, and then transplanted as the land is cleared. By this method the trees are matured at a less expense, and bear a crop the first year after transplanting.

A smaller force of men is required at the outset, and the final results are believed to be as satisfactory as when the trees are scattered over a large area during the first years of development.  
A good bit of money has already been expended, but with such flattering results that members of the company feel sanguine of the success of coffee on this island. The plantation is about eight miles from the Waiānae sugar plantation, and will be in close connection with Honolulu when Mr. Dillingham continues the railroad around the island.

## ROBIN HOOD.

**Active Preparations for the Production of the Beautiful Opera.**

It has been fully decided, by the persons interested in amateur theatricals, to produce the pretty little opera Robin Hood at the new theatre the week after the Trovatore is put on by Mrs. Turner.

Robin Hood will be staged under the direction of Mrs. W. W. Dimond, whose reputation as an artist is well known to Honolulu theatre goers. In the production she will be ably assisted by Kate McGrew, Faxon Bishop, J. Q. Wood, and possibly W. H. Hoogs. There will be no professionals. The chorus singers will be the same as in the Trovatore, and they have been excellently drilled by Mrs. Turner for the first opera.

The delay in the assignment of parts for Robin Hood is caused by the non-arrival of the libretto, but it has not been such as to cause any postponement in the production. Costumes for the opera have already been ordered from Goldstein, the celebrated costumier of San Francisco. The orchestra will be under the leadership of Oscar Herold.

## BOTH CELEBRATIONS.

**Commercial Advertiser Leads all Papers—Entire Issue Sold.**

The printed account of the Fourth of July celebration in Monday's Advertiser outranked all other Honolulu journals for completeness of detail and artistic illustrations. The address by Mr. Pangborn, said to be the best delivered here in many years, is published in full from a verbatim report.  
Each department in the celebration had the attention of reliable members of the Advertiser staff, and was carefully written up. Altogether the issue was creditable in any sense. The entire issue was exhausted before noon yesterday, and to fill requests for copies of papers containing the account the articles will be reprinted in full in the Gazette, which will be ready for delivery at 10 a. m. today. Wrapped copies for mailing if desired.

## Hotel Arrivals.

Hawaitan—Jas N. Suydam and Chas H. Suydam, San Francisco, W. McGowan and Robert A. McKeague, Heela, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spaulding.

Kauai, Anton Cropp, Koloa, Kauai, C. Volters, Ithue, Kauai, George W. Reiter, Singapore, E. H. Bramwell, England; L. Pfahm, Wincheu, Germany; O. Eckmann, Hamburg; J. C. Knutzel and H. H. K. von Bernekom, Sumatra, M. A. Newell, San Francisco; Mr and Mrs. W. von Gravemeyer and A. Gravemeyer, Maui.  
Arlington—Dr W. M. S. Beede and Captain J. C. Dart, San Francisco; Jennet Kammerer, Pukoo, Molokai; John Effinger, Dorothy Effinger, Eleanor Effinger, Waikiki; R. Ballentine, Geo. Chalmers and wife, Waimanalo, A. Fries, Makaweli, E. H. Bailey, Waikuku; Hans Meier, San Francisco; Frank Metcalf, Kahului.

## H. F. Wichman Receives.

About the time most good people were reflecting on the words uttered by the various divines in the city Sunday night, H. F. Wichman's train of thought was broken by the arrival of a speck and span new Goddess of Liberty, weighing an even eleven pounds.  
Mr. Wichman's regret is that the arrival on the 5th of July, instead of twenty-four hours earlier, will necessitate two days of celebrating instead of one. Last night the event was made memorable by a liberal display of fireworks on the lawn at the Wichman residence.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Major Z. K. Pangborn and wife leave for a tour of Hawaii by the Kinai today.

Hon. W. O. Smith and Dr. C. B. Wood are expected on the Belgic due the 24th inst.

Invitations are out for the Wilder-Atkinson and the Brown-Hopper nuptials.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Widemann, daughter of Judge Widemann, to W. Lanz of F. A. Schaefer & Co., is announced.

The many friends of Rev. C. M. Hyde will be glad to know that his condition is improved and that the doctors are hopeful of his recovery.

Hopp & Co. call attention to the fact that they do all kinds of upholstering and interior decorating and furnishing in latest designs and at low prices.

Among the passengers on the O. & O. S. S. Doric for San Francisco yesterday were Judge De La Vergne, E. H. F. Wolter, Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Arnold.

Minister Cooper paid a visit aboard the Austrian warship "Salda" yesterday. The usual salute was accorded and the yards manned in his honor.

There were 158 contract and 42 free Chinese and 200 free Japanese on the Doric's passenger list yesterday. There will be about 400 Chinese on the Belgic on the 24th.

At a meeting of the Healan Yacht and Boat Club directors held at noon, Friday, the resignation of W. E. Wall as Captain of the Club, was accepted, Kirk B. Porter was elected temporary Captain.

A Petrie had the rim of his hat burned off and a Portuguese boy received a scalp wound by means of a sky rocket that went astray from the grounds of the Executive building on the evening of the Fourth of July.

United States Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General Mills, assisted by Vice-Consul-General W. P. Boyd, held an informal reception in the parlors of the Hawaiian Hotel from 3 to 5 on the afternoon of the Fourth.

The Hawaiian band did double duty in the matter of serenades. At 9 a. m. honors were shown the President and later Consul-General Mills was serenaded. At both places refreshments were served the musicians.

President Dole and Minister Cooper have made a selection of eleven views typical of Hawaii from the collection of J. J. Williams to be used as subjects for engravings in the new bond issue. They represent Hawaiian men and women, houses, fruits, mills, etc., and are in every way characteristic of the country.



Mrs. Ellen Logree  
Westerly, R. I.

## Once I Was Blind But Now I Can See

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.  
"I have suffered everything possible with sore eyes and headache, the sores so severe that I was blind. I tried everything I heard of without benefit, and went to the Rhode Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills. With more than thanks I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now." Mrs. ELIZA LOGREE, Foster Hill, Westerly, R. I.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills. With more than thanks I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now." Mrs. ELIZA LOGREE, Foster Hill, Westerly, R. I.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

HOBORN DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents.

# EDITOR'S TRIBUTE TO KATE FIELD.

William J. Kline Writes of Deceased in Glowing Terms.

## TRAVELS IN THREE COUNTRIES.

Hospitality of People Here—Says He Will Remember—Knowledge of Kate Field—Her Interest in Hawaii—Her Long Rides Were Injurious.

William J. Kline, editor and publisher of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat, who was in Hawaii for two months during the early part of the year, writes as follows in a recent issue of the Democrat:

During my absence of eight months I have traveled upwards of 18,000 miles—equal to three-quarters of the distance around the globe. I have visited twenty-five States in our own great country, and return with a better conception and appreciation than I ever had before of its vast extent of territory, its enormous resources and the wide diversity of its crops, climate and industries. I was never so proud as I am today of my own, my native land—the greatest and best country on this footstool.

I have thoroughly enjoyed my rather extended outing, have met many old friends and have made many new ones whom it will afford me much pleasure to meet again. Everywhere I have been treated with the utmost kindness and cordiality and have experienced the most open-handed hospitality.

I have spent a couple of months very delightfully on some of the island gems of the blue Pacific—the land where they have July weather in January, "the land where it is always afternoon," and the land that is pining to be annexed to Uncle Sam's domains, as, indeed, I hope in good time it may be. While there I saw the great volcano of Kilauea in both its active and its quiescent state—a sight that very few travelers have the privilege of beholding.

Since my return I have had many letters from friends whom I met during my travels. These missives come from Europe, the Hawaiian Islands, the Pacific slope, Mexico and elsewhere, and they bring back the pleasant faces of the companions of many an idle hour. But there is one of these faces that I shall never see again—that of Miss Kate Field. For six weeks we stopped at the same hotel in Honolulu, and thus became quite well acquainted. She had planned to visit the volcano of Kilauea at the same time that I went, but was detained in Honolulu by illness. Had she been able to go then, I cannot help believing that she might have been alive today. Her fatal illness was caused by fatigue and undue exposure to rain on the island of Hawaii. Such horseback trips as she took exhaust the energies of strong men, and a delicate woman like Miss Field should not have been permitted to attempt them.

"Is it not sad about Miss Field?" writes one of my fellow travelers to Hawaii, in a letter received today. And she continues: "I cannot get her out of my mind. To think of her dying away off there, with none of her own near her! It seems too bad!"

The Democrat has already spoken of Miss Field's character and work. She was a brilliant woman, and her letters from the Islands to the Chicago Times-Herald were widely read and quoted. She was a strong advocate of cable communication and annexation. I never knew anybody who spoke or wrote more conscientiously.

One evening as I was escorting her to a reception I said: "Well, Miss Field, how do you like this country?" "Oh, I am interested in it," was the careful reply, leaving the impression that she preferred the States as a place of residence. She took great pains in gathering the material for her letters, and always went to headquarters for her facts. President Dole, ex-Minister Thurston, Minister Willis and other prominent residents were her personal friends and companions. In the words of Harper's Bazar, "she was a most interesting woman, of many gifts and extraordinary energy, versatility and courage. It is said of her that she was a womanly woman always, and perhaps that is one reason of her great popularity and of the kindness in which she was held by people with whom her activities brought her in contact."

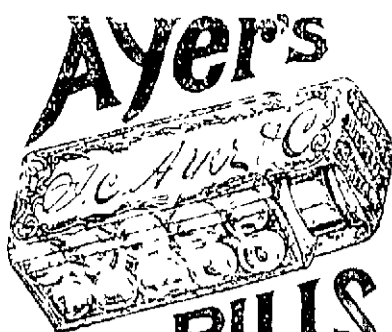
I shall never forget the pretty picture she made sitting in a row boat beside Captain Pligman of the United States man-of-war Bennington, and waving a smiling aloha while the stars and stripes floated over her head on the 26th day of last February, when the steam ship Australia bore us out of Honolulu harbor.

Poor Miss Field! I can hardly make myself believe she is gone. The news of her death shocked and saddened me. "She did well what she had to do" would be a fitting epitaph for the tomb of this talented fellow worker in the ranks of journalism.

Coronet in Yokohama.

The yacht "Coronet" arrived in Yokohama on June 24. It was a day's voyage from this port. It was a day's voyage from this port. It was a day's voyage from this port.

All the way over we had a very pleasant and that was the only reason of a cruise which was a day's voyage from this port. It was a day's voyage from this port.



**Ayer's PILLS**  
Cure DYSPEPSIA,  
Cure BILIOUSNESS,  
Cure CONSTIPATION,  
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,  
Are Sugar Coated,  
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,  
Good for the Liver,  
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS  
SO GOOD AS  
**AYER'S PILLS.**  
Highest Awards at the World's  
Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:  
**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY**  
Limited.



## What Is PURIFINE?

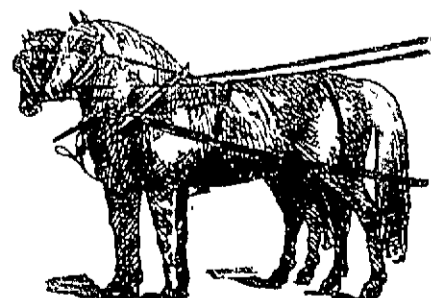
It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor"? Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

## The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.



**ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.**  
(Successor to Charles Hamner)  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
All Kinds of

**Saddlery and Harness.**

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.  
Corner King and Fort Sts.  
P. O. Box 322 Honolulu.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A  
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE  
OFFICE TELEPHONE 88.

## Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity: vs. M. HAMMON, J. H. FISHER, and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs vs. ERIC L. BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in her own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker, T. L. LULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FRED KRICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor, DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1895, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alloholani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

### LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:  
Frontage on King Street 181.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 14,149.4 feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage deed from Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being part of L. C. A. 2520 mentioned in deed from Kia Nahaolele to W. M. Gibson, dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

### LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Paiawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7093, and in deed from L. Haalele, Liber 16, folio 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 25, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6776, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Brier, dated September 27, 1876, of record in Liber 43, folio 364.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 350, and in deed of Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 339, and in deed from Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliama Paahoa and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 89 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 62 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puupai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 1034, containing 7 7-100 acres, conveyed by Kaloie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 40.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 3317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1897, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keaweamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,031, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kama conveyed by K. Kama, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 28, 1885, recorded in Liber 35, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882 and the 31st day of August, 1887.

### LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paoana, containing 1678 acres, and of Kanohi, containing 8241 acres, expiring January 1, 1910, annual rental \$500 payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kaniha, Auni, Paoana and Kama, containing 3600 acres expiring June 24, 1905, annual rental \$500 payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 222 Mahana, containing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.



OWEN MILTON.

CAPTAIN ALFREDO LABORDE.

### TWO OF THE COMPETITOR'S CREW.

Captain Laborde and Owen Milton, sentenced to be shot by a Spanish court martial and saved from death by the protest of the United States, were two of the leading spirits in the Competitor filibustering expedition. Milton is a citizen of Kansas and a newspaper correspondent. Altogether five Americans were caught on the Competitor and Spain has consented to have them retried in a civil court and under treaty provisions.

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaniha, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:  
The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson departing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all dead wagons, carriages, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

### OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolele to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folio 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

### TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.  
The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver.  
Office with the Hawaiian safe Deposit and Investment Company.  
Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

## Still They Come = Still They Go.

What Come?

What Go?

What Now?

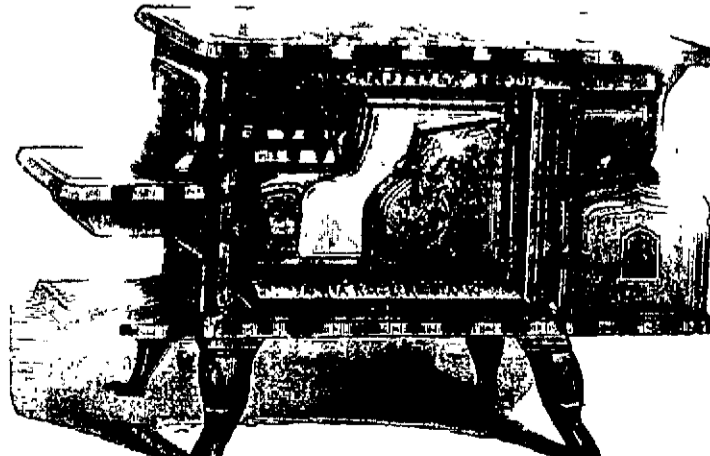
What Next?

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

Successful Above All Others.

Fort Street.

## JOHN NOTT,



## Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Plumber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Diamond Block.

75-79 King Street

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

## Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston, or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Agents, Honolulu.

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## Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

## King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stuff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hatts, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Soller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing, Gates Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Agents.

## Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

All Kinds of Fertilizers

Phosphates,

Potash

and Ammonia,

Separately or in Compounds. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and orders solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

## STABS A SHIPMATE.

Two Men From the U. S. S. Adams  
Get Into a Bad Row.

One Thinks a File Can Do More Work  
Than His Fists—Victim in  
Hospital.

William J. Ring, a machinist of the first class on board the U. S. S. Adams, is now in charge of a sentinel aboard that vessel, awaiting a general court martial which will be called to try him for stabbing James Norris, an ordinary seaman.

It was along in the vicinity of 6 p. m. on the Fourth of July when the two Adams men got into a little quarrel while drinking beer and other alcoholic refreshments at a Nuuanu street saloon. Both men had already overstepped the bounds of propriety in the matter of drink and were hardly accountable for their acts. Ring thought to get the best of his antagonist, and, drawing a file from his pocket, stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting injuries which will result in his confinement in the Queen's Hospital for some time to come.

The injured man was taken to the office of Dr. Day, where Dr. G. T. Smith of the Adams performed a necessary operation. Dr. George Herbert was present with Drs. Day and Smith at the operation.

Norris was removed to the hospital. Upon inquiry last night it was found that he was getting along very well. The wound is not dangerous.

## "ZARAGOZA" RECEPTION.

Admiral Monasterio Invites His  
Friends Aboard Ship.

Admiral Monasterio of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza entertained a number of friends in a reception aboard that vessel yesterday. The Zaragoza was beautifully decorated for the occasion, flags of various nations predominating.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Kawaiahae Club failed to put in an appearance. The band from the Austrian man-of-war Salda was kindly offered and furnished delightful music for the occasion. Luncheon was served at 2 p. m.

Those present were: Mexican Consul H. H. Renjes and Mrs. Renjes, Mons. Vizzavona, Senhor A. de Sousa Canavarro, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mrs. George Grau, Dr. Winslow Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. C. M. Shortridge and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Alvarez, Miss Finckler, the Misses Walker, George H. Paris and officers of the Austrian man-of-war Salda.

## OLD TIME LUAU.

Given at Pacific Mail Wharf for  
Dock Laborers and Boat Boys.

At noon on the Fourth of July a regular old time luau was given on the Pacific Mail wharf for the benefit of the boat boys, dock hands and other laborers along the wharves and their families. Clarence Crabbe and Archie Gillfillan were in charge of the affair. The Ewa half of the wharf was fixed up in true Hawaiian style, with decorations of ferns, malle and flowers. Mats and bullrushes were spread about on the floor, and upon this was set a table laden with native dishes of all kinds. Over two hundred natives sat down to the feast. Among the foreigners present were Pilots Macauley and Saunders, Clarence Crabbe, Archie Gillfillan, Captain Cluney and Frank Porter. There was not the slightest sign of hilarity. The boys enjoyed themselves in a quiet way and gorged themselves to their hearts' content. Soda water, ginger ale and ice water were alone allowed. Alcoholic drinks of any description whatsoever were tabooed. Clarence Crabbe and Archie Gillfillan deserve great credit for their success in getting up the luau and carrying it through so well. The natives say they never have had such a good time in all their lives.

## Severe Accident.

While breaking in a team of mules on Gasper Silva's ranch at Mokuleia on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, the animals became unmanageable and the teamster who was doing the driving was thrown off directly under the wheels of the heavy dray. Three ribs were broken and the unfortunate man suffered some bad bruises.

Dr. Reed was telephoned for and rendered the necessary medical assistance. On Sunday night the patient was resting quietly.

## Called on the President.

Admiral Monasterio and Captain Pozo of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza were received by President Dole at the Executive building Friday afternoon. The Hawaiian band was present and played selections during the reception. The admiral and captain were presented by H. H. Renjes, the Mexican Consul.

James F. Morgan and family have returned to town after spending a month at Waikiki.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney Miles. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.



## Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

## Gents' Furnishing Goods

## COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

## H. S. TREGLOAN &amp; SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.  
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. S. LAR, Secretary and Treasurer.  
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia,  
Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,  
Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.  
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

## Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES  
BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED. A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chals, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Sullings and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

\$35

## BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,  
BUREAU,  
WASHSTAND,  
TABLE,  
TWO CHAIRS,  
ROCKER,  
—7 PIECES IN ALL,  
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,  
\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,  
ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.  
These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,  
\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

## HOPP &amp; CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

## BENSON, SMITH &amp; CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

## PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

## PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

## MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

## Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market  
KING STREET.

## Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplies

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

## Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Boll-Cole from Potomac Pig Air Refrigerator. Meats are received from all the best sources and are delivered in the most perfect condition.



HONOLULU

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

## Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

## TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

## S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

\*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day, Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.  
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamao and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

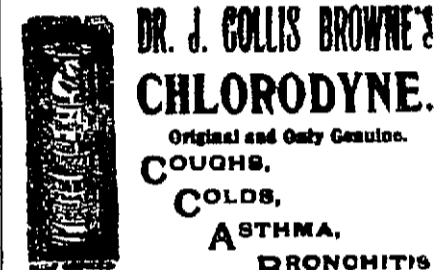
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.



Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOL stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLINS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the who story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say he had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, or dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collins Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

## J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

## Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELMA OF MAGDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY, Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

## HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 124 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (semi-weekly) is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.



## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. It is sold throughout the world and is the whole world's remedy for its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AN ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "The Powell Balsam of Aniseed" on the wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THIS REMEDY SHOULD NOT OMIT THE TRADE MARK OF THE REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE STRAITS AND NEW ZEALAND.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

**MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE**

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahali Ka-hoohuli and Kelpuaina, his wife, to Malle Kahal, dated Jan. 19, 1894, recorded in the Register office, in Liber 160, pages 49 and 50, which mortgage was duly assigned to C. F. Hart, by assignment dated Jan. 28, 1896, duly recorded, notice is hereby given that the Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit., the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this

date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, in front of the Court House at Kapaa, Kohala, aforesaid, on Monday, August 3, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon that day.

C. F. HART,  
Assignee of said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to H. L.

The property to be sold is as follows.

1. All those premises mentioned in R. P. 7377, awarded to Kukeanue, situate at Niuli, Kohala, containing an area of 2 acres, 92 fathoms and 18 feet, conveyed to said mortgagor by deed dated 5th May, 1884, R. Liber 146, p.

2. Those premises mentioned in R. P. 7378, awarded to Paucahu, situate at Niullii, aforesaid, containing 2 acres, 266 fathoms, conveyed to said mortgagor by Kahikoloa, by deed dated May 21st, '84, Re. L. 146, p. 73 and 74.  
1774-8w

**MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORE-  
CLOSURE.**

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In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by B. T. White of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Lewers and Cooke of said Honolulu, dated January 12th, 1892, recorded Liber 129,

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, at the place

rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 13th day of July 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 18th, 1896.

LEWERS and COOKE,  
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of all of those certain premises in Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu, more particularly designated as Lots 10 and 12 in Block A upon a map adopted by the Oahu Railway and Land Company, recorded in Liber 121, page 207, and being the same premises conveyed to said B. T. White by said Oahu

Lot 12 by deed dated Dec. 6, 1890, recorded in Liber 127, page 378, and as to said Lot 10 by deed dated January, 1892, recorded in Liber , page .  
1770-4ta

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of Adelia Cornwell, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the Estate of said Adelia Cornwell, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to

F. W. MACFARLANE, at his office on Queen street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, June 16th, 1896.

W. H. CORNWELL,

**F. W. MACARILLANE,**  
Executors of the last will and testament  
of Adelia Cornwell, deceased.  
1769-4ta

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**EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CRED-  
ITORS.**

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The undersigned Executors of the

will of John T. Waterhouse, Senior, deceased testate, hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said decedent to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of Henry Waterhouse, on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from the day of the publication of this notice.

This notice has become requisite by the defective publication of the former notice

Dated Honolulu, H. I., June 20th,  
A. D. 1896.

**HENRY WATERHOUSE,  
WILLIAM WATERHOUSE.**

1770-4ta

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**NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

The undersigned, each residing in Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have formed a co-partnership with each other in the business of buying and selling general merchandise and as commission merchants in said Honolulu, under the firm

or style of J. T. Waterhouse, being the business heretofore carried on by J. T. Waterhouse, first, and his successor, J. T. Waterhouse, second

4343 1773-1m

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**BOOKBINDING**

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

BY

PROVIDED